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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payments.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1874!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3d, will contain its Sixth Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their Capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; Also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Bacon, Butter, etc., etc.

RAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable, and the Tables of Comparison show the wonderful growth and development during the past few years.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils, are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

☞ Orders by Mail will be Attended to.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

Speaker Patterson Orders the Sergeant-at-Arms to Carry a Member Out.

Resistance by the Member and His Friends.

The House Breaks Up in a Row.

Introduction of Various Measures in Both Branches.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., February 1, 1875.

The following were read in place:

Mr. Rutan—A joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. [They are the same as the Constitutional Commission proposed.]

Mr. Clark—Defining the limitation of executions for forgery.

Mr. Winslow—To fix monthly returns in courts.

Mr. Wallace—Supplement to the Stenographer act.

Mr. Playford—To repeal the tax on coal companies; also, to reimburse A. H. Wass, of Uniontown, for clothing and general expenses of soldier's orphans.

The following passed second reading:

For the surrender of the franchises of turnpike companies.

Mr. Playford's supplement to the several railroad acts, amended by striking out narrow gauge provision and limiting the bill to roads not over fifty miles in length.

Regulating the election of trustees of normal schools.

Mr. McMullen's supplement to the game laws, amended to fix the time for killing deer from the first of September to the 1st of December.

The following passed first reading:

To provide for the payment of costs in change of venue cases.

Supplement to the Foreign Corporation law, exempting foreign insurance companies from its operation.

To punish the carrying of concealed weapons.

HOUSE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. Hays—Fixing the number, duties, and compensation of officers and employees of the Legislature.

Mr. Campbell—Extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Butler county.

Mr. Fortenbaugh—Providing for the election of a Homeopathic Insane Hospital.

Mr. Miner—Appropriating $20,000 to the Monongahela Cemetery Hospital.

Mr. Vogdes—Appropriating money to the Northern Home for Friendless Children.

Mr. Hallenbeak—Requiring unexpended balances in the State Treasury to be applied to the monthly payment of the State debt.

Mr. Mitchell—Joint resolution providing additional amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. Wolfe—Further supplement to the law relating to divorces.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the Philadelphia Magistrate bill, and appointed a Conference committee.

Mr. Tally moved to refer the petition in the Rosenmiller case to the Committee on Elections. A question of order was raised, and the Speaker decided the motion in order. Mr. Leigh appealed, and the Speaker was sustained—yeas 89 (Democrats), nays 74 (Republicans).

Mr. Wolfe raised the point that the motion required a two-thirds vote, and appealed. While he was stating his appeal, Mr. Patterson, having the chair, said he was out of order and told him to sit down. Mr. Wolfe refused, and the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take the gentleman out.

"No he won't," from the Republicans, who surrounded Mr. Wolfe.

A mad and intense excitement, the Speaker declared a motion to adjourn carried, and the House adjourned in a disgraceful row.

PROF. E. S. MORSE says: Only the female spiders spin webs. They own all the real estate, and the males have to live a subordinate life under stones and in other secure hiding places. If they come about the house so often as to bore the ruling sex, they are mercilessly killed and eaten. The spider's skin is as unyielding as the shells of lobsters and crabs, and is shed from time to time in the same way to accommodate the animal's growth. If you poke over a rubbish in a female spider's back yard, during her cast-off season you will find the skins of the males who have paid for their sociality with their lives, trophies of barbarism as truly as scalps show the savage nature of the red man.

TILTON AGAINST BEECHER.

The Plaintiff on the Witness Stand.

The Bad, Bad Story Re-Told with Emphasis.

Mr. and Mrs. Beecher Receive the Congratulations of their Friends, and Smile at the Evidence.

NEW YORK, February 1.—The Brooklyn City Court-room was again crowded today, the beginning of another week of the great scandal trial. Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Shearman and two other ladies, Mr. Beecher, with his wife and sons, occupied their accustomed places. After the court had been called to order, Judge Neilson gave his opinion as to the right to testify of Mr. Tilton, in the following words:

In determining the question raised by this objection, the Court holds:

First. That the plaintiff is competent to be sworn and to testify on his own behalf.

Second. That as to the principal question at issue he is not competent to testify as to any confidential communication.

It is considered that this qualified direction respects the present state of the law of evidence, and also respects what may remain of the rule which imposes silence or restraint by reason of the martial relations and on grounds of public interest or policy.

Theodore Tilton then took the stand and was sworn, the defense entering an exception. In answer to a question by ex-Judge Fullerton, Mr. Tilton said: I am thirty-nine years of age; was married on the 2d of date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail. October, 1855, by Mr. Beecher. My wife's age is about thirty-one. I have four children; have been engaged in the literary profession; became connected with the *Independent* in the spring of 1856; remained there, under Beecher, and on his retirement, in 1863 or 1864, became his successor; held the position of managing director under Beecher. In December, 1870, I owned the house in which I lived, with its library, valued at about twenty-five thousand dollars. I started a weekly paper, the *New York Tribune*, a small farm in the West, valued at fifteen hundred dollars, a piece of land in Prospect Park, valued at one thousand. There was a mortgage of seven thousand five hundred dollars on my house. What I left the *Independent* my property was valued at about thirty thousand, and I had money out at interest, deposited with Woodruff & Robinson. After January 1, 1871, I received seven thousand dollars form Mr. Bowen, five thousand from my lecturing tour, one thousand from by books, six thousand from Moulton and about five thousand from subscribers of the *Golden Age*. I had no debts, other than the liens on my property. Did not know the source from which the money came which was given to me by Moulton; did not know it came from Beecher. On the 30th of December, 1870, I had an interview with Beecher.

Mr. Evarts objected to witness giving evidence in relation to any statement made to witness by his wife.

Judge Neilson ruled that the witness could say what passed between himself and Beecher, but not what his wife had told him.

Witness continued: Moulton brought Beecher and retired. I did not salute Beecher, nor he me. I crossed the room and locked the door; went back and sat opposite Beecher. I began in this way, I think; I said, "I presume you have received from Bowen the letter demanding your retirement from your pulpit and Brooklyn." He answered: "I did, sir." I told him he need not fear that letter. He thanked me. I said he need not do so; Elizabeth deserved his thanks and not I. He said he understood the object of this interview only in general terms, and asked me to tell him what Bowen had said. I told him it would be better to go to Bowen himself. I told him Bowen had said he was intimate with members of his congregation for the past twenty-five years; that he was not a safe man, and had ruined family households; that he was a wolf in the fold and should be extirpated; and that Bowen had said he had it in his power to drive Beecher out of Brooklyn in twelve hours. I told him that after I had this interview with Bowen I told it to my wife, who was distressed and reminded me that I had said in the previous summer that I would not break my promise not to hurt Beecher, for if he was driven from Brooklyn it would be her shame and that of her children. Beecher asked me what I meant by her shame, and I read to him Elizabeth's letter of confession. This confession was destroyed by Elizabeth two years after, and a copy of it was destroyed on this evening.

The witness was going on to relate the contents of this letter of confession, but it was objected to by Evarts and a long argument ensued over this point. The Judge decided that the contents of the letter should be left out for the present.

Tilton then testified that Beecher attempted to speak but, witness said: "Wait; hear me through, and then speak." Witness said to Beecher that Mrs. Tilton had come unexpectedly and said to her husband that she wanted to communicate a secret that had long been in her mind, and that she wanted to throw it off; that she had been at the point several times and once particularly, when she was on a sick-bed. Before telling the secret she extorted a promise from her husband not to tell any one and not to injure the person concerned. She said it was a secret between herself and her pastor. She said that for a long time a friendship had existed between them—more than friendship—it had been sexual intercourse. It began after the death of her son Tilton. She went to her pastor's house and, on the 10th of October, 1868, she surrendered her body to him in sexual embrace. On the Saturday following she repeated the act at the house of her husband, and on several other occasions at his house and at several other places. It had occurred all through the fall. In the month of July, 1870, she had written a letter to witness telling witness of the facts. She had been greatly distressed, owing to rumors concerning Beecher's moral character. She wanted to denounce the hollowness and dignity of her sex, until he told her her love was innocent. She said to Tilton that for a long time Beecher's home had not been a happy one; that his wife had not been a satisfactory one, and that he wanted Elizabeth to be a wife to him, but she always refused. Beecher's solicitations to her were oftentimes violent. She had gone on through witness in the spring, and witness wrote her a letter saying that until she made a full confession he would never look upon her. She said she had come down from the country on purpose to make a confession. In making the confession witness said that he wished it understood that the conversation was not given word for word, but as accurately as he could. He furthermore told Beecher on that occasion that Mrs. Tilton had become a broken-hearted woman, and that instead of taking her usual summer vocation she went to the far West. He also told him in regard to the statement that Bowen had acted immediately to send to Beecher, that they might hold an interview and she could hear; that the letter about withdrawing from the pulpit and Brooklyn was the first she

The Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1875.

A MODERN municipal Iliad in a nutshell. "*Pro bono publico.*" "*Vox et præterea nihil.*"

THE net earnings of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad in 1874 were $1,043,831.

A NEW YORK free trade sheet denounces the sending of an internal revenue agent to inspect checks in bank vaults, to ascertain if stamps have been used, "as a small piece of spying." These papers appear to class fraudulent evasions of the law among the cardinal virtues.

NEW YORK city is still trying to "reform" itself. Its net debt on the first of January was a hundred and fourteen millions, or ten millions increase during the last year. That municipality is evidently determined to live within its income, even if it has to borrow the money to do it with.

AND NOW, following the lead of their brethren in Georgia, Arkansas and Texas, the Democracy of Alabama purpose to call a Constitutional Convention, in order to devise means for perpetuating the present ascendency of their party in that State. They might begin by abolishing the common schools.

THE *Financial Chronicle* believes that the specie export movement is nearly over for the present. Should this anticipation be realized, and should the rate of the Bank of England be kept at three or four per cent., the course of gold and of foreign exchange would be freed from some of the most formidable causes of perturbation.

THE decision of Judge NELSON that TILTON is a competent witness in his suit against BEECHER, whatever it may be in law, is right in equity, and will be hailed with satisfaction by all lovers of justice and fair play. If, as is claimed, the latter is perfectly innocent, what has he to fear, and why should he seek to prevent the former from opening his mouth?

THE Temperance leaders of New York have now the proud satisfaction of knowing that, by running "Independent" candidates last year, thereby throwing the State Legislature into the hands of the Democrats, if there are any laws already on the statute books which the Temperance people were instrumental in having enacted in past years, the present Democratic Assembly can certainly be relied upon to make a superhuman effort to secure their repeal. It is at the work, now.

A CERTAIN Paris *chaffonier* had, earlier in life, been a carver. When asked, on one occasion, what induced him to take up his latest occupation, he answered, "Pride. When a carver, I had a great deal to do with my wages, and my comrades ridiculed my clothes. But I chose new companions among the rag-pickers who do not laugh at me, and I am happy in my tatters." DANA, PIATT, REID, PHELPS, FOSTER, and some others of their kind, appear, in a political sense, to have imitated his example.

ICHABOD! At the election in Knoxville, Tennessee, for local officers, the other day, Senator BROWNLOW was unable to go to the polls, so he had the ballot-box brought to him, that he might vote the Democratic ticket. Wonder whether he remembers the impassioned letter he wrote, some years ago, setting forth the absolute moral and political impossibility of his ever casting a ballot in the interest of that party, and the curses which he imprecated on his own head, should he prove faithless to his self-imposed vow?

"THE SQUIRE," or "MULLY," as Alderman MCMULLEN, of Philadelphia, is called for short, has now control of the Democratic organization in that city; and he, with his gang of shoulder-hitters and roughs of all degrees, are able to dictate who shall be nominated on the Democratic ticket. Acting on this knowledge, from the late City Convention, under an escort of police, to keep his head from being broken, and that was the *finale* of TEMPLE'S effort to reform the Democracy. The dog has returned to his vomit and the hog to its wallowing in the mire.

THE New Haven *Register*, the official organ of the Connecticut Democracy, screams out that—

> "If a dozen States of the Republic are to be thus throttled at this time, in the interests of Radical ascendency, *we may as well commence to go for throats now as to wait two years hence!*"

This frantic outburst has reference, of course, to the Government's maintenance of the public peace in Louisiana. But the *Register* is exceedingly injudicious in disclosing, at this early date, the nature of the programme agreed on by the leaders of its party "two years hence." The quiet people have excellent memories, and will be very likely to checkmate the whole game.

THE recent convention of the Democrats in the city of Philadelphia to nominate an Aldermanic ticket, developed fully and conclusively the fact that the rowdies, bullies, shoulder-hitters and bruisers have complete possession of that party. They controlled the convention throughout, secured the nomination of the men they wanted for Aldermen, and in effect dictated who should be chosen to execute the laws against themselves. They chose, of course, the men who will do their best to shield them, when they violate the laws, connive at their villainies, and help them in escaping from the punishment due them for their crimes. The fact that the Chairman of the City Committee, who called the convention to order, and who claims to be a decent man, had to be escorted home by the police to save him from the fury of his own friends, shows into what evil hands the control of the party has fallen.

THE imports into Great Britain, in 1874, exceeded the exports by $800,000,000. The imports, in round numbers, amounted to $1,800,000,000, and the exports to only $1,200,000,000. As compared with 1873, the imports fell off $9,000,000, and the exports $75,000,000. This shows the balance of trade to be against Great Britain as far as Custom House figures can be used for proof, and the figures of our Custom House, for the same year, show that we last year exported more than we imported. According to the balance of trade theory, therefore, we should be the prosperous nation, and Great Britain the depressed one; yet the fact is directly the reverse. The balance of trade in our favor does not make us prosperous; and the conclusion follows that other things than mere trade must enter largely into the prosperity of nations. Trade is not everything; and although it is an essential element in national success, there is danger of giving it more prominence than it inherently deserves.

THE governments of Europe, dreading the advent of the potato bug, have prohibited the importation of American potatoes. The prohibition would seem to imply a conviction that the ova of the dreaded pest are deposited in the tubers of the potato plant. If so, those who hold that idea are mistaken. The potato bug infests the leaf and the vine of the potato plant, and does not, so far as we have learned, attack the tubers. It lays its eggs on the under side of the leaves, and the young ones, when hatched, feed upon the leaves and consume the vine. Those hatched late in the season burrow in the ground and lie dormant during the winter, reviving with the warm weather and attacking the first vegetation that suits them with a deposit of eggs. The survivors are not very numerous, but the first crop produced by them is large enough to prove a curse. The bug may get to Europe by the accidental transportation of plants upon which the ova have been deposited, but we do not believe it likely to be carried thither by the export of American potatoes.

THE New York grain merchants have at last come to a definite understanding with the railroads, and concluded an arrangement by which the railroads are relieved from the necessity of delivering to each consignee the exact car loads of grain consigned to him, and obligate themselves, instead, to deliver an equal amount of the same quality of grain when applied for. The grain, on arrival, is to be inspected and graded, and a certificate given to the consignee of the number of bushels of grain received and the grade of it, the railroads to deliver an equal amount of that grade of grain when the certificate is given up. The certificates are negotiable, and may pass from hand to hand, without samples and without delivery until the certificate is surrendered. This is the system which has long been in operation in the Western cities; and the wonder is that New York has been able to get along without it. The railroads, of course, will have to put up elevators in or near New York for the storage of grain; but Philadelphia and Baltimore are already ahead of New York, in that respect; and it will bother the metropolis to catch up with them in the facilities they afford for carrying on the foreign grain trade.

UNIFORM TAXES.

The Supreme Court having ordered a re-argument in the KITTY ROUP case, which involves the question whether a city must, under the new Constitution, tax all real estate at the same rate, or whether it can, under laws passed prior to the Constitution, distinguish between urban and rural property, taxing one at one rate and the other at another rate, and the Commissioners to revise the Constitution having made a special allusion to this case as a test case under the ninth article of the Constitution, it becomes worthy of more than usual attention.

The charter of the city, copying the provision in the Philadelphia Consolidation law, provides that rural property within municipal bounds, shall be subject to a rate of taxation one-third less than that imposed upon improved or urban property, and this provision regulated taxation, both here and in Philadelphia, until the new Constitution was adopted. That instrument provides (Art. nine, sec. one) that "all taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax;" and regarding this as virtually repealing that part of the city charter which directs rural property to be assessed at a rate one-third less than other property, our city authorities proceeded last year to levy a uniform tax upon all real estate, rural and otherwise. Mrs. KITTY ROUP, the owner of a large tract of rural property within city limits, appealed to our courts to direct the city authorities to return to the method of assessment prescribed in the charter, thus raising the question whether the Constitution was or was not in conflict with the charter, and the decision of our local court was appealed from to the Supreme Court. It was argued, there, last October; but the court seem to regard it as involving grave and difficult questions of interpretation, and in order to make itself more sure, before deciding, it has ordered a re-argument, to be held in Philadelphia some time during this month. The case has therefore become one of the celebrated causes, and when decided, will be cited as authoritative and conclusive on the points embraced in it.

The comments of the Constitutional Commission upon it, which we published yesterday, signed, as they are, by Chief Justice AGNEW as its President, may be taken as indicating the point of difficulty in the case, as well as the probable drift of the court in its interpretation of sec. one of Article nine of the Constitution. The Commission call attention to the peculiar language of this section. It says "all *taxes* shall be uniform," or one in form. It does not say "all *taxation* shall be uniform," but "all *taxes*." A *tax* is the thing levied, while *taxation* is the basis or system upon which taxes are laid. If the Constitution had said "all taxation shall be uniform," then the KITTY ROUP case could easily have been decided, for that would have required uniformity only in the system or basis of taxation, and discrimination between rural and urban property could easily have been made in a uniform system of taxation; but a requirement that "all taxes shall be uniform" applies the uniformity to the tax itself.

The Commissioners very pertinently inquire whether a tax of *three* mills on city property and *two* mills on rural property is uniform. Are the two rates of taxation one in form? They seem to think not; and if the Supreme Court takes the same view, Mrs. KITTY ROUP will have to pay city rates on her rural property. There is manifest unfairness in it, as the Commissioners show; but if the constitutional requisition for uniformity of taxes is to be interpreted as meaning the same or a uniform rate of taxation, there is no escape from the evident unfairness.

The arguments of the Commission point to a belief, on their part, that the framers of the Constitution had a different idea in their minds, when they shaped this section, their object being uniformity in the methods or basis of taxation rather than uniformity in the taxes themselves, but they failed so to express themselves. The section, as it stands, seems to require uniformity where uniformity is next to an impossibility.

There is another question involved, viz.: whether the legislation upon this subject contained in the charters of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh is not conclusive of the question at issue. In other words, whether this is to be regarded as a legislative or judicial question. If it is held to be a legislative question, or one subject to legislative solution, the existing laws will be held as conclusive, and Mrs. KITTY ROUP will win her case; and, if not, the court will have to frame a conclusive construction upon Article nine that will form the basis of future legislation upon the subject.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

One of the New York daily papers has laid the general public, and especially those members of it particularly interested in the Brooklyn scandal case, under especial obligations by publishing a verbatim report of the trial. It is safe to say that a more accurate and in every way satisfactory account of a judicial investigation was never before contained in a newspaper. In fact, it is accepted by bench and bar as in some sense the official report of the case, and as such is cited and referred to by them, when they have occasion to recall any statement or incident of the proceedings. But the publisher of the paper is not content to leave the testimony of witnesses and the wranglings of the lawyers as recorded to make their own proper impression upon the reader's mind. During the pendency of the trial fairness and courtesy forbid New York and Brooklyn editors commenting on the case. Such comments might fall under the eyes of jurors and exert an influence adverse to the impartiality of their verdict. Hence Judge NEILSON, at the opening of the case, very properly begged the editorial fraternity of the neighborhood to abstain from all discussion of the subject until it should have been disposed of by the court. No doubt to some of the brotherhood compliance with the reasonable request has seemed a tremendous act or rather work of self-abnegation. Accustomed as the brethren of Gotham are daily not only to discuss but to decide every question of current interest in whatever part of the earth between China and Peru it may have arisen, they must have found the obligation of self-restraint most difficult and painful in presence of some developments in the Brooklyn case. Like "the gospel tidings burning to be uttered" of THOMAS CARLYLE'S truly earnest apostle, the editorial message of argument or scorn, or satirical annihilation most likely has made several of the writing guild feel very uncomfortable within, while they were fresh from the reading of parts of MOULTON'S or Mrs. BRADSHAW'S testimony. The classical man of the—must often have muttered, *semper ego auditor tantum?*

However, so far as we know, they seem, with a single exception, to have mustered sufficient self-control to respect the judge's admonition. The exception is the editor above referred to as having served the public so well by his report of the trial. His "struggling muse" evidently proved uncontrollable. Technically or literally, even he did not transgress the rule, he has excluded comments on the trial from his editorial columns, and has characteristically served them up in the form of preliminary matter to each day's proceedings. It must be confessed that these introductory paragraphs have not been unentertaining. Their general tenor was unmistakably suggested by a just apprehension of the desires of readers of the trial. The writer describes the audience of each session, tells how the spectators look and behave; the judge's appearance and manner, and with especial particularity the appearance, bearing and actions of the plaintiff, defendant and their immediate relatives and friends are portrayed day after day, without sign of weariness on the part of the describer. No slight incident of the court room, no change of position or attitude on the part of any important character of the scene, no unaccustomed glance or gesture of possible significance, whether its significance be comprehended or not, no bit of by-play among parties concerned, escapes the eagle—we mean the hawk's or lynx eye of the reporter. The witness under examination, however, clearly engages the peculiar attention of the historian, who has seldom failed in each day's mention of him to drop some hint more or less definite of distrust and disparagement. One day, according to the critic, he is "too eager to play his best cards;" another day he is eager to "show his wit;" another day there is a "painful lack of earnestness in the man," he is "flippant," etc., etc. Another witness, a grave elderly gentleman, a respectable merchant, is characterized in terms which could not fail to wound the self-esteem of the person described, however modest or humble his conscious pretensions might be.

In the latter case it is hard to believe that malice or any personal motive could have inspired the writer. And the same remark may be made in reference to occasional statements and criticisms in which he indulges concerning the lawyers engaged on each side of the contest. While regarding the "Mutual Friend," MOULTON, there is an evident purpose to create an impression adverse to his influence as a witness, the motive of the writer generally seems to be the purely professional desire to enable readers not present to see things and persons as he, the writer, sees them. In other words, he is a New York reporter practicing his vocation without giving a second thought to the pain or the annoyance he may cause to persons who have done him no harm, and against whom he bears no grudge. Now, if the reporter who in this free and confident manner deals with persons and incidents, were always gifted with omniscience, or even with the unerring penetration possessed by a remarkable individual here and there, less fault might be found with his audacity. But being constantly liable to mistakes, to misrepresent persons by suggesting grossly false motives for incidental and unstudied acts, it is not strange that his attempts to entertain or instruct the public by detailing minute particulars of manner and bearing and by professing "to read the mind's construction in the face," are not kindly received by the living subjects of his bungling analyses. On Friday morning Mr. BEACH, senior counsel on the side of Mr. TILTON, called the attention of the Court to the wrong done to Mr. BEECHER by the reporter's account of trivial incidents and especially to the injustice with which MOULTON had been criticised, and on the same occasion Mr. EVARTS reminded persons present that the counsel engaged in the case were neither on trial nor had they voluntarily exposed themselves to exhibition, and that they were therefore not fairly objects of the criticism that belongs to actors on the stage from men who pay for tickets to be amused at the entertainment.

THE reference of Mr. CONKLING to the numerous instances in which the troops of the United States have been used to suppress domestic violence, including the case of the Whisky Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania, seems to have been a settler to Mr. THURMAN and the other copperhead demagogues in the Senate who have been trying to make the world believe that the use of the army in Louisiana is unprecedented and unwarranted. General WASHINGTON did not scruple to use the army to put down the whisky rebellion. General JACKSON, in 1814, set a military guard over both Houses of the Louisiana Legislature, and imprisoned a judge, and was prepared as President, in 1832, to use the army to put down NULLIFICATION, and would have hung CALHOUN if he could legally have got a rope round his neck; TYLER sent United States troops into Rhode Island to disperse the DORR Legislature and prevent the attempt to establish a constitutional government in that State under a Constitution adopted by a majority of its voters; PIERCE sent the army into Boston to enforce the Fugitive Slave laws and United States soldiers, in 1856, shot at and killed five citizens at an election in Washington city; BUCHANAN ordered the army into Kansas to disperse the Free State Legislature assembled under a Constitution framed and adopted by the people, and used the troops in Virginia to aid Governor WISE in hanging JOHN BROWN; troops were but lately sent from Omaha to suppress a rebellion in the Nebraska penitentiary; General MCCLELLAN used the army to arrest and disperse the Maryland Legislature in 1862, and WENDELL, who claimed to have been elected by the Democrats as Speaker of the Louisiana House of Representatives, called upon a United States officer to expel intruders upon the floor of the Legislature, the Democratic members ardently applauding that officer as he stepped forward in answer to WILTZ'S Democratic calls. In no one of these cases did the Democrats raise a word of objection or reproof. They regarded the interference, in each case, by the United States troops, as justifiable and praiseworthy; and yet when the National Government has responded to the appeal of the Governor of Louisiana, to use the army to put down the domestic violence which prevented the peaceable assembling of the Legislature, they cry out against it as usurpation, tyranny, and an unprecedented use of power! CONKLING has shown, he folly and falsity of such cries, by reciting the numerous instances in which the same thing has been done, heretofore, without question and without provoking objection or inquiry. History and precedent are plainly and unmistakably upon the President's side, and the bellowing demagogues who have been wasting their voices in denouncing him for his course, may just as well reserve their thunder, or to be prepared to hurl it likewise at the heads of WASHINGTON, JACKSON, TYLER, PIERCE and BUCHANAN.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, in his late message, declares that the law passed by the Legislature February 27, 1873, for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating drinks, has not been followed by the results looked for by its advocates. It was not, he says, sustained by public opinion, and therefore could not accomplish what it was expected to accomplish, producing mere excitement without affecting the evil against which it was directed. The Governor therefore calls on the Legislature to revise and reform the law. He reminds them that, while spirituous liquors ought not to be sold to minors, the minor who conceals or denies his true age, and thereby succeeds in getting the forbidden article, is as much entitled to protection as the person who sells him the liquor. He farther says that if selling spirituous liquors is to be punished by law, buying them ought also to be punished on the same principle. The Governor recommends the establishment of a reasonable license tax, higher than the one heretofore established, the license being liable to forfeiture in case of transgression of the law, the money accruing from forfeitures to go to increase the school fund. The Governor further submits for the consideration of the Legislature whether in the regulation of the sale of spirituous liquors it is practicable to make a distinction between wine and malt liquors and those drinks which are more powerfully intoxicating. In the evils resulting from the two kinds of beverage respectively, there is, says the Governor, a great difference.

UNDER MR. BUCKALEW'S patent plan of minority voting, Philadelphia will, on the 16th inst., elect by general ticket twenty-four Aldermen, each voter voting for but sixteen, the twenty-four highest in vote to be elected, thus securing the minority eight of the twenty-four, no matter how much they may be beaten on the general vote. Accordingly, at least eight of the Democratic nominees will be elected. They may be disreputables, unfit, and in every way unworthy; but the eight highest on the minority list will be elected in spite of lamentations there or elsewhere. Everybody in Philadelphia admits and deplores the fact that nearly the entire ticket put up by the Democrats is unfit, and a disgrace to the city; but there is no power on earth that can defeat at least eight of them, and these are likely to be the most worthless of the lot.

This first experience of the bad effects of minority elections is a strong argument in favor of adopting promptly the amendment to the Constitution proposed by the Commission, to strike out from it all the sections providing for limited or cumulative voting. When a majority of the voters, by their votes, cannot prevent the election of bad men to office, no matter what they may do to hinder it, government has failed of its purpose, and becomes conservator of evil rather than good. It is high time to return to the good old rule that the majority shall govern.

THE prevalent impression that the anxiety of the royal family of Great Britain to obtain possession of the only extant copy of the famous book, entitled "The Memoirs of GEORGE IV.," for which a thousand pounds was offered by an agent of Queen VICTORIA, and which has just been found in possession of a young lawyer in Louisville, arises from the fact that it contains the marriage of King GEORGE with Mrs. FITZHERBERT, is a mistaken one. It is matter of public history that they were privately married by a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in the presence of witnesses, in December, 1785, GEORGE being then Prince of Wales. After his separation from Queen CAROLINE, whom, notwithstanding this alliance, he married ten years later, he returned to Mrs. FITZHERBERT, who had been advised by the Roman See (she being a Catholic) to live with him. She subsequently left him on account of his gross excesses. The story that Mr. BAKER, orchestra leader in a New York theater, is the son of King GEORGE and Mrs. FITZHERBERT, is improbable. At least, if it be true, he must be nearly or quite three-quarters of a century old, Mrs. FITZHERBERT having been born in 1756.

A DEMOCRATIC paper in the interior of the State insists upon it that, if justice is done, the Democratic nomination for Governor will be given to WILLIAM A. GALBRAITH, of Erie. This gentleman was an aspirant for the place that has been given to WALLACE, but as he had but one member of the Legislature at his back, he had to give way. It is possible that, in order to get him to back out, he was promised the Gubernatorial nomination; but it is rumored, also, that the same promise was made to BUCKALEW to keep him from getting up a bolt; and then, how is DILL to be disposed of? He, too, has a similar promise; and they cannot all three be nominated. We very much fear that Mr. GALBRAITH cannot come in, just now, and we are convinced that BUCKALEW will never be allowed to put his head above water again. They have him down, now, and they mean to keep him down. If any promises have been made to the Erie and Columbia aspirants, they will not be kept.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

There are no returns from Schumaker's memory, as yet.

The best editorials in *Harper's Weekly* are from the pencil of Nast.

"Decatur county, Ga., has a blowing cave." So has Washington city.

Advices from the West all agree that business is steadily improving in that section of the country.

The Scotch pig iron trade was extremely dull last year, the make, 805,000 tons, having been the smallest since 1855.

That "missing book" has been found, and its contents appear to have a worse smell than even the Brooklyn scandal.

A rich bed of iron ore has lately been discovered at East Canaan, Conn., and arrangements will be made to operate it.

Wasn't it cruel in Senator Conkling to say that Senator Schurz is "standing, as it were, on the ashes of human ambition?"

The exports of petroleum thus far this year from Philadelphia show a large falling off as compared with previous years.

The dry goods imports at New York for January were less than during the same period in each of the three preceding years.

It is generally supposed by the Taxpayers' Union that our new Mayor's skull is a joint or two of his backbone turned over.

"Senator Sprague has ceased to attend the caucuses of Republican Senators." Well; he has been absent in spirit for a long time.

The droughtiness of the present winter is almost without a parallel in Illinois. Hundreds of cisterns and many wells are completely dried up.

The Japanese Government is on the point of treating with certain European houses for the sale of the gold and silver mines it possesses.

Three quicksilver mines on one ledge in California have been named, respectively, Beecher, Moulton and Tilton. We hope they'll pan out better.

The recent ice blockade carried away all the buoys in New York harbor last week, but still it did not seriously affect the average school attendance.

Puck's palette. The new Western Union Telegraph building was opened in New York, yesterday. There are one hundred ons of electric batteries in it.

Money, out there. Illinois postoffices, during the last fiscal year, issued 134,888 more money orders than were issued in any other State in the Union.

The shoemakers of Massachusetts have put their foot down by organizing for the purpose of protecting their interests and resisting a reduction of wages.

A leaded paragraph. The total production of pig lead in the United States for 1874 was 50,500 tons, of which over one-fifth was the product of Missouri.

Pitiful. It is said that twelve hundred children in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, are in charge of women of the most degraded character.

Removing the old landmarks. The famous Rutgers mansion, in New York city, built in the year 1751, or one hundred and twenty-four years ago, is being demolished.

The southeastern heavens present a most beautiful sight early on these mornings; the Moon, Jupiter, Venus, and Mars forming a brilliant quartette of unusual occurance.

An eminent New York physician expresses the belief that diphtheria is disseminated as a parasite among passengers in the horse cars; also in the crowded rooms of public schools.

A noteworthy change going on in New York is, that the dry goods houses which were in such a fume a few years ago to move up town, are now moving back down town again.

The Khedive of Egypt is anxious to establish a Board of Trade in his realm, and wants to borrow eight or ten clerks of the London Board, for five years, in order to try the experiment.

There are in New York and Brooklyn some four hundred pawnshops, and in Jersey City and Hoboken, sixty. They advance to the poor during each year some four million dollars.

Thank you for declining to visit us, Mr. Spurgeon! A compound of English lecturer and distinguished clergyman is rather more than the country is prepared to stand, just at present.

A statistical Bohemian has calculated that pencils enough have been consumed thus far in the Beecher trial to start a respectable lead mine. What will it be three months from now?

There is a strong reaction against the crowding in of special studies in the New York schools; and the new Board of Education favors a return to the simple rudimentary branches of English education.

The Queen of Madagascar has recently ordered the liberation of all slaves imported into her kingdom since the date of the treaty of 1865, entered into with Great Britain for the suppression of that traffic.

The largest bequests that were ever left to the charitable institutions of Boston have just been made by Mrs. Ann White Vose, widow of Josiah Vose of that city. They amount in the aggregate to $380,000.

A counterfeit currency plate, nearly a century old, on the Amherst Bank of Hillsborough, N. H., has just been forwarded to the Secret Service Division by the Chief Operative of the New England Department.

Checking a bad practice. The Collector of Internal Revenue at Richmond, Va., has entered suit against two or three hundred merchants, whose checks were found unstamped in the bank vaults of that city.

A Bureau of correspondence especially devoted to matters of local interest to the Southern States has been established at Washington, though which Southern newspapers may obtain special news at cheap rates.

Los Animas county, Colorado, is a little ahead of Eastern municipal corruptionists. In 1870 the County Commissioners borrowed $90, and issued for it $900 in scrip. This scrip, with interest, now amounts to $1,360.

Some 30,000 or 40,000 acres of the most valuable coal lands in the United States, averaging in the aggregate a total thickness of twenty-five to thirty feet of solid coal, lying near Chattanooga, Tenn., have just been sold to a party of English capitalists.

In response to our inquiry as to the whereabouts of the Saratoga agreement, the Chicago *Times* politely informs us that its mangled remains will be found on the cowcatcher of a Baltimore and Ohio locomotive. And really that seems to be about the truth of it.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

The real live paper, and the one that should receive the unstinted support of the Republicans of Pennsylvania, is the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. It has freshness in all of its departments that is really refreshing. Its editorial department contains well-written, logical articles on current events, interspersed with pithy, piquant items that "cut like a two edged sword" the follies of the opposition. The COMMERCIAL never hesitates on account of expense, in its efforts to keep its readers posted, while its market reports are full and correct and its interesting miscellany is carefully selected. The daily is received in McConnellsburg on the day of publication.—*Fulton Republican.*

PERSONAL.

A Mr. Churchyard sailed for Europe on Saturday. It is very seldom that one hears of a Churchyard in mid-ocean.

The two Democrats from New York who are contending for the honor of presiding over the next House of Representatives are "game" fellows; they are Wood-Cox.

The contract between the Navy Department and Vinnie Ream, the sculptor of the life-size statute of Lincoln, for a bronze statute of Admiral Farragut, has been signed.

Bailey, the *Danbury News* man, is back from Europe, and as MACGEACHY, who was engaged to run the paper during his absence, but was discharged, has started a rival sheet, the *Danburian*, lively times are expected.

The beginning of a new history by Thomas Carlyle is an event of moment in the world of letters worthy special honor and welcome, for in such a work we have the sham-hating man at his best. His theme is the early kings of Norway, which *Frazer's Magazine* for January contains the first chapters of.

If you yearn for a nice little souvenir of a pretty woman you can answer this advertisement in a Paris newspaper, and get what you want: "A fine human skin, taken off whole and tanned in that condition. It is the skin of Aissa, who was the most lovely of the slaves of the Emperor of Morocco. She was only twenty when she died, and her skin was milk white."

The man who won an elephant at a raffle was no more embarrassed by his outrageous good luck than General Sherman's modest and sensible daughter, lately married to Lieutenant Fitch, must be with the truly Oriental magnificence of the presents which the Khedive of Egypt has sent to her. A diamond necklace which a queen could scarcely wear without attracting special attention, and diamond earrings of Megatherian proportions and fabulous value, have just been sent to the fair young bride in St. Louis. A quarter of a million dollars is the estimated value of these trinkets, which are destined for the wife of a young and "self-made" Lieutenant.

In 1849, Mr. James F. Stuart, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, went to San Francisco, California, and embarked in business and was very successful till the great fire of 1852, when he lost nearly everything. He came East, called a meeting of his creditors, stated his case, and proposed a discharge. The creditors were pleased with his appearance, and not only gave him a full discharge, but furnished him with new stocks of goods. In less than six months he was able to pay off all his old and his new indebtedness. In 1853 he entered into a land speculation which absorbed all his business capital and crippled his resources. He made a full statement to his creditors, and promised if he was ever successful he would pay up all. That time has arrived, and last week he remitted the principal and interest of his indebtedness in gold. Such cases are rare, if this one is not even unparalleled.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
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CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6% Per Cent. compound if there be $100 of each month, or if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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Persons desiring to fit themselves for Teachers can obtain a thorough knowledge of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship.

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WELL DRESSED YOUNG MEN
GET THEIR CLOTHING AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establishment,
No. 98 Wylie Avenue.
MERCHANT TAILOR
B. TIEGEL,
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Just received, a Full Line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FOR SPRING WEAR, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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CONSISTING OF
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OPEN DAILY,
From 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
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Baths for Ladies
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From 12 M. to 6 P. M.,
By a Female Attendant.
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THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
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VERY ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
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Tickings, of all qualities and widths.
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White and Colored Bed Quilts.
Linen Shirt Bosom.
Barred Country Flannels.
Fine White and Colored Flannels.
WE WILL STILL OFFER
Best Quality of Calicos,
At 5c and Upward, According to Styles.
EXTRA BARGAINS IN
Best Eastern and Country Blankets,
All Fresh and Clean.
Families and others Supplied with Goods by the Piece at Lowest Wholesale Prices.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Henrietta reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
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118 and 120
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FINE ASSORTMENT.
Old Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1830; L. Furland & Co., Cognac; Geo. Sayers & Co., Cognac; Jules Robin & Co., Cognac; Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac; Renault & Co., Cognac; James Hennessy & Co., Cognac; J. & F. Martell, Cognac.
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Von Dulken, Weiland & Co., Rotterdam; Jacoby & Co., Schiedam; Vonthofen & Co., Amsterdam.
STILL WINES.
Catawba and Rhine Wine by the bottle; Sherry, Port, Blackberry, Berliner, Kummel, Claret.
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NEARLY OPPOSITE FIFTH AVE. BANK,
Orders by Mail will Receive Prompt Attention.
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Is hereby given that I have this day sold to Mr. HANDEL my entire Stock and Fixtures in Trade.
C. A. MUHLANBRING.
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The House has been recently renovated and improved, over $50,000 having been expended in Furniture and Gas Fixtures. Prices to suit the times. $3 00 PER DAY.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, February 1, 1875.

The Pittsburgh loan market opens up to-day with no remarkable changes. Money continues to increase in the banks, and saleable paper grows each day scarcer. Rates remain without change, varying according to the standing of the borrower and his relations to the lender.

The brokers complain that they are not earning office rent, and long for the return of the days when borrowers are many and importunate, and when money is scarce enough to command one per cent a month.

—A correspondent sends us an inquiry to a question repeatedly answered in this column, as to the law governing the days of grace on checks dated ahead, to which we would reply that post dated checks are not entitled to days of grace.

On the 27th ult. the following bill passed the Senate at Harrisburg, providing that "days of grace shall be allowed upon all bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes or other instruments negotiable by the laws of this Commonwealth, excepting only bills of exchange and drafts drawn at sight, and checks drawn upon banks or bankers, whether payable upon presentation or upon some day or time subsequent to the day of issue." This regulates by statute the present custom as established under the decisions of the courts.

—It is announced that the Syndicate had taken $25,000,000 of the new five per cent. loan, with the privilege of a call on the balance for six months. Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, have been admitted into the Syndicate, which formerly included Mesg. Belmont, Rothschild and Sons and Seligman & Co. Secretary Bristow will probably issue a call for 1862's, for redemption, against the new negotiation, but the amount is not certain.

—The litigation over the liability of life insurance companies to pay policies on the lives of persons who die by their own hand, seem to be endless. It is almost impossible to point to a square decision on the merits of the question, for in most cases a compromise is patched up before final action can be had. The United States Circuit Court of Chicago, in the case of Chapman vs. the Republic Life, has lately rendered a rather important decision involving this question. The action was brought to recover the amount of a policy on the life of Chapman, who had taken his life by shooting himself. To the declaration the company pleaded that they were not liable under the terms of their policy, which exempted them where "death was caused by the act and intention of the assured, whether sane or insane," and that the insured died from a bullet wound inflicted by his own hand, with the intention to taking his own life. To this the plaintiff replied that at the time of inflicting the wound the insured was insane to such a degree as to be incapacitated from performing a voluntary act. To this replication the defendants demurred, and the court sustained the demurrer.

Judge Blodget decided the point, following a former decision of his in the case of Biglow vs. the Berkshire Life, holding that the evident intention of the clause was to protect the company against the death of the insured caused by his own hand, and the court could not undertake to measure the degree of insanity. The demurrer was sustained.

—The Clearing House transactions for the week ending January 30, 1875, are as follows:

Balances paid	$893,182 83
Balances received	959,382 89
Total	$1,852,565 71
Balances paid Saturday	226,182 98
Exchanges delivered	4,293,977 15
Total	$8,597,954 10

—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared an additional dividend of fifteen per cent. to the creditors of the Scandinavian National bank of Chicago, making a total dividend of forty per cent.

—The Second National bank of Youngstown, Ohio, has been authorized to commence business. Capital authorized $200,000; paid in $100,000. Henry Tod, President; George J. Margerum, Cashier.

—The statement of the St. Louis Clearing House for the first of January gives the following information concerning the seven national banks of the city:

	1874.	1875.
Bonds deposited	$1,507,000	$1,482,850
Circulation	1,052,170	1,250,330

This is a decrease of $2,814,000 in bonds and an increase of $198,160 in the aggregate exchange purchased by all the banks in the city, as compared with $31,094,772, and in the last six months, $141,525,439.

—The only vacant membership in the San Francisco Stock Board was recently sold for $4,500.

—The *Valley Virginian* says that certain Northern holders of notes of the old Central ank, organized and operated before the war, have brought suit against the new bank to enforce individual liability for the redemption of the circulation.

—The excitement over the depression of mining stocks in San Francisco continues. The following list will give a general idea of the decline. The decline is for Monday during the latter part of last week:

Gould & Curry	39	Decline....5% per cent.
Savage	85	Decline....50 per cent.
Hale & Norcross	45	Decline....3 per cent.
Yellow Jacket	38	Decline....11 per cent.
Imperial	41	Decline....11 per cent.
Virginia Consol	515	Decline....7 per cent.
California	475	Decline....10 per cent.
Overman	74	Advance....15 per cent.
Raymond & Ely	33	
Belcher	53	
Best & Belcher	53	Decline....12 per cent.
Kentucky	12	
Union Consol	12	Advance....1 per cent.
Alpha	17	Advance....4 per cent.
Justice	14	
Sierra Nevada	14	Advance....2 per cent.
Mexican	21	Advance....1 per cent.
Hale & Norcross	21	Advance....1 per cent.

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central	55¾	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	16½	
Reading R. R.	26¾	26¾
United Co.'s of N. Jersey	128	129½
Oil Creek	14½	15
Lehigh Valley	62	62¾
Allegheny Valley	90	
Northern Central	44	44
Empire Transportation	54	55
P. C. & St. Louis, ex. int m. b.	77	79

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, February 1, 1874.

The market to-day presented little that was new or important in the way of changes in prices, or movement of trade. The lowering of values in provisions is the only event of importance that we have to note.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,604	Apples, bbls	77
Wheat, bush	522	Barley	80
Corn, bush	121	Bacon, pcs	5,009
Oats, bush	1,500	Potatoes, bush	15,92
Rye, sks	170		
Hay, bales	150		
Corn, sks	674		

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There were rather light dealings in the market yesterday with corn in fair supply and some inquiry for oats, but at prices below holders views. We quote choice Kentucky white wheat at $1 30@1 35 if boxed; extra Michigan white at $1 25@1 27; Ohio and Illinois do. do. $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 15@1 16. Corn is in better supply at rather easier prices. We quote at 76c per bushel for high mixed; 75@76c for low mixed; car corn is also in liberal supply and lower at 70@73c per bushel. Oats were in some inquiry, 63½c per bushel being freely offered for prime white; holders were asking 64c. We quote at 63½@64c for prime white.

FLOUR—Trade continues slow and prices are unchanged. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 25 ₩ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red winter wheat flour $6 25 in sacks; $6 50 in barrels; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $5 25@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 75; Graham flour $5 75; self-rising flour 6 ₩ packages, $5 25 ₩ dozen packages; cornmeal, old do $5 75; new $5 00@5 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—We quote prime timothy, on track, at $21 00@22 00 ₩ ton; No. 2 do $19 00@20 00; choice $16 00@17 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $28 00@29 00 for No. 1; $25 00@27 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₩ ton. Receipts are increased, being 3,245 bales for the past week.

MILL FEED—We quote at $1 00@1 10 ₩ cwt; middlings $1 40@1 50 ₩ cwt; chopped feed $1 35@1 65 ₩ cwt; cornmeal $1 40@1 50 ₩ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The trade was rather limited at prices not materially changed from those ruling at the close of business of the recent advance. Prices current for standard groceries are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₩ lb.	
Fancy	22c	
Choice	22c	
Prime	21c	
Good	20 c	
Low grade	19c	
Java	33 c	
Roasted Coffees.		
Rio, in papers	29 c	
Rio, in bulk	28½c	
Java in papers	35c	
Java in bulk	30½c	
Sugars.		
Standard A	10½c	
Standard B	10½c	
Standard extra C	10c	
Standard bands	11½c	
Franklin extra C	9½c	
Golden Extra C	9½c	
New Orleans	8½@9½c	
Teas.		
Young Hyson	50@ $1 00	
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	
Imperial	50c@ 1 00	
Japan	50c@ 1 00	
Oolong	25c@ 85	
Fancy	50 c	
Medium	25c@ 40 c	
Rice.		
Choice Carolina	8½c	
Patna	7½@8 c	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 25 ₩ bbl; $1 90@2 00 for choice; $1 00@1 20 for common to medium.

APPLE BUTTER—In fair supply and prices are easy. We quote at 5½@6c ₩ gallon, in kegs, for prime; 5c for common.

BEANS—The trade is light and supply limited. We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 25; medium $1 80@1 90; mixed do $1 60@1 70.

BUTTER—The market is well supplied, and prices are easier. Receipts for the week are 271 kegs. We quote 25@28c ₩ lb for choice; 20@22c for medium; 15@18c for common.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $2 30@2 75 ₩ bbl. The following buckwheat flour is quoted, in 5 ₩ packages, at $4 20 ₩ doz package:

CHEESE—We quote at 16½@16½c ₩ lb for Ohio factory; New York Goshen 17½@18c; Switzer 18@19c. Receipts are 826 boxes.

EGGS—The market is comparatively steady. We quote at 30@32c ₩ dozen for fresh; 25@27c for limed in large packages; 28@30c in cases; pickled 26@28c.

HOMINY—The market rules at $4 75@5 00 ₩ barrel.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 52@55c for mixed lots; 58@60c in a jobbing way. No. 2, 42@45c; No. 3, 30@35c.

HIDES—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, 5½@6c; No. 2, 5c; No. 3, 4c; calfskins, 10c; slunks, 25c.

HONEY—The market rules at 24@25c ₩ lb in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—Trade is rather dull, and is almost entirely in a jobbing way from store. We quote at $2 50@2 75 ₩ bbl for Early Rose; $2 25@2 50 for mixed from store; medium grades 70@80c ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Supply fair and market dull. Quotations at kegfile for chickens; 14@15c for turkeys.

PRESERVES AND DRIED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₩ lb; Dried Shenango apples are quoted at 8@8½c; Evaporated do at 8@8½c; Dried peaches, halves, 12@13c; quarters, 8@9c; Dried cherries, 20@22c; Dried blackberries 9@10c; Evaporated peaches are quoted at 18@20c; Dried raspberries 20@22c; choice huckleberries 9@10c; choice natives 6@7c; Apple butter is quoted at 55@60c ₩ gallon; Quince do at 75@80c ₩ gallon; Peach do at 75@80c; Cranberry sauce is quoted at $1 00@1 10 ₩ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork—demand fair and prices advanced. Beef—demand and market firm. Bacon—demand and market firm; 13.42½c spot; 13.45c seller February; 13.57½@13.60c seller March. Bulk meats—demand active and firm; 8½c shoulders; 10½c clear rib sides; 10½c short clear 10c.

WHISKY—Quiet.

LATER—The Oil Board this afternoon, wheat was lower at 87½c. February; 88c seller March. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork sold at $18 50 February; $18 75 March. Lard 13½c February; 13.70c March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 1.—Flour quiet; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine Western and State $4 80@5 25; common to good $5 30@5 75; fancy do $5 80@6 25; extra Ohio $4 70@5 50; fancy do $5 60@6 25; superfine white wheat extra Ohio $4 70@5 50; common extra do $5 60@6 25; superfine Western and State $4 80@5 25; common to good do $5 30@5 75; fancy do $5 80@6 25; extra Ohio $4 70@5 50; fancy do $5 60@6 25; superfine white wheat extra Genesee $5 60@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 25@6 00; choice do $6 00@6 50; Minnesota clear $5 75@6 00; do straight $6 00@6 50; Minnesota patent $6 50@7 00; Southern flour quiet and unchanged. Rye flour firm at $5 60@5 90. Corn meal quiet at $3 60@3 80 for Jersey; $3 60@3 80 for Brandywine. Wheat—Spring 1@2c better; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 07@1 08; No. 1 do $1 09@1 10; winter firm; No. 2 Chicago $1 08@1 09; No. 1 do $1 10@1 11; No. 2 Northwestern $1 09@1 10; winter red Western $1 12@1 15; amber do $1 15@1 20; white do $1 15@1 20. Rye firm at $1 25@1 30. Barley quiet and unchanged. Barley malt quiet and unchanged. Corn—receipts 125,000 bushels; mixed new 81@81½c; white do, 84c. Oats dull; receipts 10,000 bushels; mixed Western 65@66c; white do 67@68c. Hay firm and unchanged. Coffee dull and unchanged. Sugar dull; prime 8@8c. Molasses quiet. Rice quiet and unchanged. Tallow dull and unchanged. Rosin dull at $2 10. Turpentine firmer at 38@38½c. Petroleum firmer but inactive; refined 21c; crude 8½@9c. Eggs steady; Western 29@30c. Pork firm; new mess $18 75@19 00; old do quiet. Beef firm; long cut firmer 10½c; short clear 10¾c. Lard firm; prime steam 13.15@c. Butter heavy; Western 16@20c. Cheese firm at 10@13½c. Freights steady; wheat to Liverpool 7½d; corn 7d; cotton ½c; flour 3s; refined petroleum 1s 6d; naphtha 1s 3d; crude 1s; bacon quiet at 58s@60s; lard quiet at 58s@60s; cheese 60s@65s; tallow 40s@42

THE

Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

For one dollar per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed daily to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 24, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 31, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath.
7 A.M.	30.27	13	81	N. W.	Gentle	Cloudy
2 P.M.	30.21	30	61	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
9 P.M.	30.27	21	72	S. W.	Gentle	Clear.

Mean barometer.....30.25 Highest thermom.....35
Mean thermom.....19 Lowest thermom.....11

Pittsburgh Female College

AND

Pittsburgh Conservatory of Music,

Next term will open February 4. Call or send to

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D.D.,

for catalogue.

Internal Revenue Collections.

Following is a statement of the internal revenue collections in the Twenty-second Congressional during the month of January:

Spirits	$ 3,385 33
Tobacco	8,459 01
Beer and ale	6,191 23
Banks (tax on capital and deposits)	48,257 10
Penalties	20 83
Total	$ 66,329 90

Horse Injured.

Yesterday afternoon a pair of horses attached to a sled, while being driven along Palo Alto street, Allegheny, became unmanageable, and ran against a rig belonging to Councilman James Wilson, of the Second ward, which was standing at the corner of the street mentioned and North avenue. The buggy was broken and the horse attached to the same was thrown down and slightly injured.

Allegheny Carriers.

The following is the amount of business transacted in the Allegheny Postoffice for last month:

Delivered—Mail letters, 80,334; mail postal cards, 5,404; drop letters, 10,788; drop postal cards, 2,796; papers, 43,204; registered letters, 202.

Collected—Mail letters, 38,667; mail postal cards, 4,438; drop letters, 4,558, papers, 6,623.

Sentence of Major Horbach.

We have already noticed the killing of H. K. Thomas, at Dallas, Texas, by Major J. P. Horbach, formerly of this city, but for a number of years past a resident of the South. He has been sentenced to six years imprisonment in the penitentiary. During the war he served as a Quartermaster under General Bragg; later he kept hotel in Charleston, South Carolina, then he went to Memphis, and finally emigrated to Texas.

Member of the Central Board.

At a meeting of the Grant district, Third ward, School Board, held last evening, Dr. Wm. H. McKelvey was unanimously elected representative to the Central Board of Education for the ensuing three years. Dr. McKelvey takes the place made vacant by the death of David Sims. We congratulate the Third ward board on their choice. Dr. McKelvey will creditably represent them. He is an educated gentleman and a strong friend of the public schools.

Two Runaways.

There were two runaways in Allegheny Sunday evening—at least they ended in that city. A horse drawing a cutter crossed the Point bridge at a rattling gait, and was not caught until he had reached Woods Run. By that time there was so little left of the sleigh that its owner could not identify it. The same horse and buggy passed over the same route, and the last seen of them the animal was making good time, with only the front wheels to trouble him. They belonged to a Penn avenue livery stable.

Allegheny Committees.

The Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils met last night to consider bids for furnishing stationery, etc. As the manner of bidding did not seem to be properly understood, many of the bids lacking the essentials required by law, the committee decided to adjourn till Wednesday evening in order to afford all an opportunity to get their bids in proper shape. The Police Committee met and approved the pay-roll for January. They also confirmed the appointment of Peter Bleidt, as a member of the police force.

Arrested for Coasting.

At the last meeting of the High school committee the principal of that institution reported that boys and young men made Bedford avenue dangerous to students and teachers, by coasting upon the street and pavement. A member of the committee was authorized to ask the aid of Chief of Police Muse in putting stop to the nuisance. The Chief gave the necessary instructions as requested, and last evening Officer Bailey arrested a young man named McGlinkey, and put him and his sled in the lock up. Notification to stop had been given, but the offenders persisted, and last evening they were arrested.

Will it Pay to Build Iron Bridges?

The first iron bridge ever built was constructed at the Colebrookdale Iron Works, England, by Abraham Darby, and was erected across the Severn, near Colebrookdale, in 1778. It is of one hundred and twenty feet span, and although it has been in constant use from that day to this, it is in as good condition now as ninety-seven years ago. Thomas Gregory served his apprenticeship *as a draughtsman* and pattern maker, and when his time was up he was engaged by Darby as foreman of his shop, and the iron bridge of Colebrookdale is one of Gregory's productions. The trustees of the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania recommend that freehand mechanical drawing be introduced and practiced in all the common schools of the State, with a view of developing a taste for technical education, and thus, step by step, lead our sons to be producers.

J. R.

Pittsburgh Mortuary Report.

Dr. W. Snively, physician in the Board of Health, makes the following report of deaths for the week ending January 30, 1874: Accident, by fall, 2; adenitis, 1; apoplexy, 1; brain, softening of, 1; bronchitis, acute, 2; bronchitis, capillary, 2; cynoses, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebritis, 1; consumption, 7; convulsions, 2; croup, 1; debility, 1; dentition, morbid, 2; diarrœa, 1; erysipelas, 1; fever, typhoid, 5; fever, scarlet, 2; fracture of fumor, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; laryngitis, acute, 1; meningitis, 2; meningitis, sub-acute, 1; neglect, 1; old age, 4; phenomontis, 12; rheumatism, acute, 1; septicemia, 1; whooping cough, 2. Total, 62. Deaths registered during the week included—Color: White, 61; colored, 1. Sex—Males, 31; females, 31. Age—Under 1, 21; 1 to 5, 15; 5 to 20, 4; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 4; 40 to 50, 3; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 90, 1. Nativity—Pittsburgh, 34; other parts of the United States, 2; England, 4; Germany, 5; Ireland, 15; Wales, 1. Localities—City wards, 38; Western Pennsylvania Hospital, 2; Pittsburgh Infirmary, 1; Orphan Asylum, 1. Infectious diseases reported during the week—Scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; smallpox, 4; verrioloid, 2; measles, 3; puerperal fever, 1. Total, 29.

FIRE IN BLOOMFIELD.

Considerable Damage Done for Want of Sufficient Water.

About half-past seven o'clock last evening, an alarm of fire was received from box No. 216, corner of Penn avenue and Pearl street, which called out the Gross and Creighton engine companies, the Robert Pitcairn Hook and Ladder company, and the Hose company No. 1 (Niagara). The cause of the alarm was the burning of a frame dwelling house owned by a man named Frick, and leased on Cedar avenue, near Liberty street, in Bloomfield. The firemen found the fire plugs in the vicinity frozen, and when they did get them thawed out there was an insufficient supply of water. Meantime the fire gained headway, the building was destroyed and the flames communicated to two adjoining buildings owned by the Goodenough heirs. The force of water increasing enabled the firemen to put the flames and the two buildings were only partially injured.

We have no information of the loss sustained or the origin of the fire. Fire Commissioner Torley was on the ground and obtained a personal knowledge of the difficulty under which the firemen labored.

MAYOR BLACKMORE'S son yesterday had all the pictures in the Mayor's office belonging to the ex-Mayor taken from the office, including the large and elegant portrait of his HONOR.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

MAYOR M'CARTHY TAKES HIS SEAT.

No Objections Offered—Acting-Mayor McMasters Hands Over the Reins and Justifies the Act—An Opinion from the City Attorney—Levee at Municipal Hall.

Mayor McCarthy assumed the reins of the city government yesterday morning, without parade and without any indication of the threatened "outbreak." At about seven o'clock, in company with two or three friends, he entered Municipal Hall and was met only by Mr. James Todd, the night watchman, who cordially greeted the new Chief Executive and at once surrendered possession. After formally taking possession of the office, books, papers, keys, &c., the Mayor proceeded to the Central Station to "hear" such cases as might be brought before him.

AT THE CENTRAL STATION.

Long before the arrival of the Mayor quite a crowd had collected, anxious to witness the entree of the new Chief Magistrate, and some, probably, expecting to see a disturbance—a conflict of authority. This idea was encouraged when it was found that Acting Mayor McMasters was first in the station room and had taken a seat inside the railing. The arrival of Mayor McCarthy caused a sensation, and the crowd was in a state of anxiety to see and hear the meeting. Entering the room, Mr. McCarthy approached Acting Mayor McMasters and said:

Mayor McCarthy—Acting Mayor, I am informed that you have been instructed by Mayor Blackmore to retain possession of the office in his name, and to continue to discharge the duties of the position you have held.

Alderman McMasters—I have received instructions substantially as you have stated.

Mayor McCarthy—I have been legally elected Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh. I received a certificate of election from the Court; have been duly qualified in the manner prescribed by law, and my official bond has been approved. I am here, therefore, to take possession of the office and intend to discharge the duties thereof personally.

Alderman McMasters—After receiving the directions from Mayor Blackmore I addressed a letter to City Attorney Bigelow, asking for advice. In reply I received the following letter:

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY, PITTSBURGH, January 30, 1875.

Alderman Samuel McMasters, Acting Mayor of the City of Pittsburgh:

SIR: In answer to your request of to-day, I have to say: That William C. McCarthy received a majority of the votes of the qualified electors of the city of Pittsburgh for the office of Mayor of said city, at an election held for the purpose, on the third Tuesday of February, 1874, and was therefore duly elected to the position of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh.

He has since been sworn into office in the form and manner prescribed by the city charter, and is entitled to assume the position and discharge the duties of Mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, beginning with and from the first day of February proximo, for and during the term of three years. As the Acting Mayor, you will surrender to him, as the legal and legitimate successor of James Blackmore, all the papers, documents, records and such other things pertaining to the office as should and ought to be handed to an incoming Mayor.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.

Alderman McMasters (continuing)—In accordance with this advice, I now surrender to you possession of the office, and desire to remark in so doing that the views expressed by the City Attorney are in full accord with those which have been held by myself.

This colloquy was interesting to the crowd, and to some quite a surprise.

THE FIRST HEARING.

Mayor McCarthy at once took his seat upon the platform, and quietly directed that any prisoners held be brought before him, and the charges stated. Meantime, Alderman McMasters was invited to a seat beside the new Mayor. He accepted the invitation and kept the seat during the hearing. There were but three cases. Two were charges of trivial offense, and these were hardly liable to fine or imprisonment, and these, as well as the third, who, under a strict interpretation of the law, should have been punished, were discharged with simply an admonition.

LEVEE AT CITY HALL.

After the morning hearing at the station house, Mayor McCarthy repaired to his office in City Hall, where, from nine o'clock in the morning until evening, a levee was held. The outer office, the rotunda and the vestibule of the building were filled with people, most of them being applicants for positions on the police force, while there was a continuous stream of visitors to congratulate the new Mayor. Many of our best citizens paid their respects to His Honor, and all, high or low, were cordially received.

The Mayor announced to applicants that the appointments would be announced first, this evening, to the Police Committee.

The resignation of Deputy Mayor Mitchell was received and accepted, and Alderman G. W. Nichols was appointed his successor and sworn in. Other deputy appointments will be announced hereafter.

At the adjourned hearing there was but one case, and the man was discharged.

THE DEMOCRACY.

A City Convention Called—A Want of Consistency.

The Democratic City Executive Committee met last evening at the St. Charles, and decided, though not unanimously, to hold a City Convention on Wednesday 10th inst., at 10 A. M., at Select Council Chamber, to nominate candidates for Mayor, Controller and Treasurer. Their primaries will be held next Saturday between five and seven P. M. There is decided opposition to the project, the ground taken by the dissenters being that the Democratic City Committee in calling a Convention have stultified themselves. They were the first to insist on the city election being held last February, and in taking part therein virtually conceded the validity as well as the propriety of that election.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, of this city, the creditors having chosen John S. MacConnell and N. J. Bigley, of this city, as assignees of said bankrupts, the same was approved.

In the matter of McMahon & Campbell, bankrupts, of this city, the creditors, at a meeting for that purpose, having elected Thomas T. Wightman, Esq., of this city assignee, the same is approved by the Court.

In the case of Harbaugh, Matthias & Owens, bankrupts, of this city, the report of Register Harper, on the petition of Springer Harbaugh for leave to exempt certain property in the State of Iowa to his wife, was presented and filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

In the matter of Joseph J. Holder, for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and others, copartners as the Citizens' Bank of Titusville, the report of Register Harper, on the answers filed to the petitioning debtor, was presented and filed.

John S. Eppler, of Freeport, Armstrong county, filed a petition for adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Shafer.

The Titusville Bank and the Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, debtors, Crawford county. A number of the members of the said co-partnership filed their petitions and intervene to join with Lyman Stewart and J. J. Holden in their application for the adjudication of the said co-partnership.

The Citizens' Bank of Titusville, debtor. On motion, leave was granted to dismiss the proceedings in bankruptcy against Wm. H. Abbott and others, heretofore alleged to be co-partners in said banking firm.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* vs. John McGinnis. Accepting recognizance. H. Walter: committee confirmed absolutely.

Louis Bertram vs. Pfarr & Dietsch, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $278 35.

The case of Beatty's administrator vs. Wm. Coleman, was submitted to the decision of the Court in accordance with the act of Assembly.

John Becker vs. Francis Sellers, an action to recover balance on an account. Jury out.

The case of E. S. Wood assignee &c., *et al.*, vs. John H. Stewart, an action on a book account, is on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Waterson vs. Ward, assignee, vs. Little, Kelly vs. O'Neill *et al.*; Jarvis & Becker vs. Barr *et al.*; Fawcett *et al.* vs. Bonners Daughes *et al.* vs. Cornelius; Chambers vs. Schmolze; Buechly vs. Pittsburgh Safe Co.; O'Malley vs. Grubbs; Tucker vs. Porter; Kinzer vs. McCormick; Devlin & Todd vs. Crum; Wilson vs. Simpson; Gibson vs. Purcell *et al.*

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Maggie J. Gallagher vs. John T. Duff, an action to recover about $400 for the sale and delivery to the defendant of certain millinery goods. Defendant claims that the goods were sold to him as agent of a Philadelphia firm. On trial.

An injunction was granted in the case of the Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb vs. Pittsburgh Railroad Company. The understanding among the parties, however, is that the matter will remain in *statu quo* until the Supreme Court acts upon it.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Hucksestein & Baum vs. Hockmyer's administrators; James vs. Long; Hall vs. Hall's Safe and Lock Company; Whalley vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company *et al.*; Dean vs. Snodgrass; Carlisle vs. Federal street and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company; Schafer vs. Morrison *et al.*; Schafer vs. Keyser *et al.*; Dischinger vs. Rieder; Schlaingerber vs. Steytler; Voight & Mc-Graw vs. Knee; Snowden & Mump vs. Hill; Hamilton Hall Company vs. Holmes; same vs. Barnett; Patton vs. Miller.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

James Telford, indicted, on oath of John Russell, for cruelty to animals, was found guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Charles Steinards, indicted on oath of James Turpin, for aggravated assault and battery on each of James Turpin and Hickenbottom and Mary Hickenbottom, for malicious mischief, in breaking open and destroying the goods of Hickenbottom, was continued.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Moses Hickenbottom, indicted for felonious assault and battery on oath of John C. McGilvary, and the latter indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Hickenbottom, are on trial. The parties had a quarrel at Homestead, last November, when Hickenbottom fired three shots at McGilvary, one striking the end of his nose. Hickenbottom alleges that he did not shoot to hit McGilvary, and that the latter assaulted him with a shovel.

THE COLUMBIA CONDUIT CO.

THEY TAKE FORCIBLE POSSESSION,

And Re-Lay the Pipe at Powers' Run.

POSITION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The community was somewhat surprised yesterday morning, on learning that the Columbia Conduit Company had organized a force of men, driven off the guard placed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Powers' run, taken forcible possession, and relaid the pipe under the tracks of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

HOW THE THING WAS DONE.

From John H. Hampton, Esq., solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, we learn the following facts, transmitted by telegraph from Mr. Creighton, who was on the ground:

Sunday night a force of men gathered from different points, namely: Sharpsburg, Harmarsville, Millerstown, and from the Brilliant, Keystone and Hoboken refineries. They commenced to arrive in wagons before daylight, and took possession at Powers' run. At six o'clock Sunday morning, there were fully one hundred and twenty-five men, divided in squads under command of Captain E. Gordon, E. B. Barton, Bruce Harris, Robert Gordon, Wm. Burwinker, E. Weisenberger and John Roberts. The railroad force consisted of seven men. The Conduit men moved on the little force, crowded them back off the property, relaid the pipe, and soon after oil was being pumped. The railroad men ordered the trespassers to desist, and attemped to retake possession, but were overpowered by numbers. The pipe men were armed with pick handles; if they had any other weapons they did not display them. They hauled wood and coal on the ground, and began to erect a telegraph station. They spiked the pipe down, and attached to it two sections of hose, for the purpose of throwing oil on the railroad bridges and shanties, in case an attempt is made to regain possession.

A BREACH OF FAITH.

Mr. Hampton characterizes this action of the Conduit Company as a breach of faith, as well as a gross violation of law. When the Court decided against the company, it was agreed that they should withdraw all their men at Power's run, except a few—just enough to offer formal resistance, so as to form a ground of action against the railroad company. This course was pursued; and although the railroad company never doubted that the counsel of the Conduit Company would keep the arrangement in good faith, yet they deemed a guard necessary, owing to the excitement in that neighborhood. It is proper to state, in this connection, that Messrs. Barton, Woods and Marshall, the counsel who appeared for the Conduit Company, were not consulted in reference to, and of course did not advise the present trespass and forcible possession. It is said that Dr. Hostetter has been acting under the advice of F. Carroll Brewster, Esq., of Philadelphia.

POSITION OF THE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Hampton states that the railroad company will not engage in a forcible conflict with Dr. Hostetter and his men. They have chosen to take the law into their own hands, and must abide the consequences. He holds Dr. Hostetter primarily and almost solely responsible for thus flying into the face of the courts, and trampling upon the law. In proof of this, he has information to the effect that Messrs. Charles Lennig, Arnold Hertz and Emil Schalk, three of the large stockholders, disposed of their stock, and resigned all official connection with the company, on the 16th of January last. Mr. Lennig had 700 shares; Mr. Schalk 500 shares, and Mr. Hartz 200 shares—making 1,400 shares in all, which were sold to Dr. Hostetter, who is practically the only one interested in the Columbia Conduit Company, as the stock is nearly all held by him. The par value of the stock is $50 per share.

IN PEACEABLE POSSESSION.

At last accounts the Conduit Company was in quiet possession, and the oil was flowing without interruption. A line of telegraph has been run from the office in this city, No. 77 Fourth avenue, to Powers' run, and it is presumed that any attempt of the railroad company to regain possession will be promptly met by their agents, and due notice given for the relaying of the pipe, at the disconnected place, is, that the oil has been accumulating to such an extent, that it has become necessary to run it into the tanks by transferring it to this end of the line.

THE PIPE BILL.

Prominent oil men, in discussing the proceeding of Dr. Hostetter yesterday, expressed the belief that it would have a bad effect at Harrisburg, in strengthening hostility to the free pipe bill. The Conduit Company is now freely made use of, in the eastern papers, that the "free pipe bill" is only a "special act" in disguise, for the benefit of a certain private corporation, known as the Columbia Conduit Company," whose ulterior purpose is to ship crude oil to Baltimore, to the destruction of the refining interests of the latter place. The Conduit Company, in view of the action of our courts, has, to say the least, taken a very questionable position, and while it has not the sympathy of many citizens, all will regret that it did not await the action of the Legislature.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Ex-Vice President Colfax's Lecture at Library Hall To-Night.

Mr. Colfax's lecture on "Abraham Lincoln" will be delivered to-night. We shall learn more about the romance, the sensitiveness, the modesty, the humility, the womanly tact and tenderness, the large, masculine, comprehensive love of justice, the all-embracing sympathy, the quiet, flexible adherence to principle and unselfish devotion to duty which signalized the man who was hence our heroic martyr-President, than we ever knew before. We may be sure, too, that these salient qualities will be set forth with not a little of the terse eloquence of thought and interpreting clearness of expression which characterized the spoken and written utterances of the great subject of the lecture. The friends of the distinguished orator-statesman will be instinct with the mastery of loving insight and reverential affection and passion.

The St. Louis *Democrat* thus concludes a most appreciative notice of the lecture: "The lecture was interspersed with anecdotes of public incidents, and others which grew out of their private and official intercourse, each serving to illustrate some new point in the character of the man of whom he spoke, and when he concluded with the words, 'having reached the topmost round of the ladder of fame he stepped to the skies,' the hall rang again with excited applause. As a whole, the lecture was a most remarkable one, worthy of the fame of the man who gave it, and worthy the fame of the man to whose memory it was devoted."

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Meeting Yesterday—New Organization —Standing Committees.

The Board of health for 1875 met yesterday afternoon for organization. Mr. Jacob F. Slagle, Drs. James McCann, Thomas Asdale and Addison Arthurs presented their certificates of election and were admitted.

The Board then organized as follows:

President—Jacob F. Slagle, Esq.
Secretary—J. D. Fleming.
Treasurer—Dr. A. Arthurs.

H. H. McCormick, Esq., was elected Solicitor.

On motion of Dr. McCandless, a committee of five were appointed to inquire how many Health Inspectors are required for the ensuing year, and as to the necessity for the employment of an additional clerk.

On motion, it was ordered that the old Health Inspectors hold over until their successors are elected.

Health Officer Gray reported that the Committee on Hospital Building had advertised for proposals for the erection of a building as per plan adopted by the Board. The bids are to be in by Friday next.

On motion, it was decided to meet again on Friday next.

Licenses for cess-pool cleaning were granted to Conrad Freund, J. V. Froebe, C. Wagner and C. Bubner.

The question of standing committees having been taken up, it was decided to add to those heretofore established the following: On finance, five members; on printing, three members.

The Chair stated that the committees would be announced at the next meeting.

Adjourned.

Fire on Sixth Street.

Shortly before twelve o'clock last night, the fire department was called to box 12, corner of Liberty and Sixth streets, but on arriving there the companies were unable to ascertain the location of the fire. The policemen who pulled the box were gone, and thus valuable time was lost by the firemen. The cause of the alarm was the discovery of fire in the rear part of the building No. 16 Sixth street. The lower floor is occupied by Carson Brothers, agents for the Remington sewing machine, and the second floor, where the fire originated, by J. C. Tilton, agent for a washing machine. Delay was further caused by the refusal of the policemen who gathered to allow the members of Hook and Ladder A to break into the lower room. On the arrival of Chief Engineer White, however, entrance was obtained, and a line of hose was laid through the sewing machine room. The Chief paraded the use of water, and the Babcock extinguishers and hooks and axes were brought into requisition. The fire caught from a stove on the second floor and had run along through and also up and down the partition walls. Much time and labor was expended by the firemen, and the fire was extinguished with damage to the building that will probably be covered by $200. The lower portion of the stove from which the fire caught, and also a burned joist, fell down, endangering the lives of the firemen.

THE LOCAL OPTION LAW.

The Friends of Temperance Remonstrate Against its Repeal.

The friends of temperance held a meeting yesterday at the Rooms of the Temperance Alliance, Rev. Melhorn presided. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Jennings.

Rev. Jennings offered a resolution indorsing the *Advance* as a useful advocate of the temperance cause, which was adopted.

Mr. Rabe, who has lately been in Harrisburg in the interest of the temperance people, was asked to make a statement in regard to the efforts of the liquor dealers to secure the repeal of the Local Option law. He said a bill repealing that law was now before the Legislature, and the liquor men claimed that it would pass. In reply to a question as to how much time the friends of Temperance had in which to get up a remonstrance against the repeal of the law mentioned, Mr. Rabe said they had at least a month.

The following draft of a remonstrance was presented, discussed and finally adopted:

To the Honorable the Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, having accepted, and voted upon, in good faith, the act approved March 27, 1872, and its supplement, (commonly known as the local option acts,) as an honest compact for three years, between the Legislature and the people, and having already seen much good result to the community from these acts, though in force but a few months, respectfully but earnestly petition your honorable bodies that no repeal of said acts, but to permit them to remain in force for the full term of three years as provided in said acts. By that time experience will have proved the wisdom or fallacy of these acts, whereas to repeal them now will be to deny the trial promised when they were passed.

We also petition you not to repeal any of the general, special or local laws now in force in this Commonwealth, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and regulating the granting of license.

And we will ever pray.

Dr. J. C. Kennedy, W. T. Powell and John Watson, Esqs., were appointed a committee to distribute the remonstrance throughout the country for signatures.

The meeting adjourned till Tuesday, 9th inst., at ten A. M., when a mass meeting of the friends of temperance will be held. The following gentlemen were appointed to prepare business for the meeting: General T. H. Lane, and Revs. Ormond and Beacon.

ACCIDENT ON THE PAN HANDLE.

A Broken Rail Causes a Smash—An Engine and Thirteen Cars Off the Track—Conductor and Flagman Severely and a Boy Fatally Injured.

About five o'clock yesterday morning an accident occurred on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, of which we obtained from an official source the following particulars: At the hour stated the first section of freight train No. 25, consisting of twenty-two cars, bound east, ran upon a broken rail, at the east end of Miller's siding, about three miles east of Cadiz Junction. The engine and seventeen cars passed over the break in safety, but the remaining five cars were thrown from the track, and piled up in a confused mass. Shortly after the occurrence of this catastrophe, the second section of the train came along, and the engine and thirteen cars were piled with the other five, completely blocking up the track and detaining all the other trains for several hours.

The injured are: the conductor of the first section, Alonzo N. Shawen, leg broken; John King, flagman, both legs broken; a boy named Noonan, fatally hurt. The wounded were taken in the Company's hospital, at Steubenville, where they are receiving every attention.

The news of the accident having been telegraphed to Steubenville, twenty-three miles east, and to Dennison, twenty-four miles west of the scene thereof, wrecking trains were promptly forwarded from both places, arriving on the ground, in less than an hour after receiving notice, and within the brief space of five hours the tracks were completely cleared of every obstacle, and by eleven o'clock A. M., all the delayed trains were again in motion.

The Pittsburgh Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad has been singularly fortunate of late in the matter of accidents, this being the only one of any moment which has occurred for several months.

ALLEGHENY POOR DIRECTORS.

Organization of the New Board—Election of Officers, &c.

The new Board of Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City met last evening for the purpose of organizing and electing officers for the present year.

J. F. Neely was made temporary Chairman, and Dr. Riggs temporary Secretary. The Board then went into an election for officers, resulting as follows:

President—J. H. Morrison. Secretary—Dr. Riggs.

The election of a Clerk was declared in order, when Mr. Robt. D. McGonnigle, the present incumbent, and Mr. David Cornelius were nominated. The first ballot resulted—McGonnigle, 9; Cornelius, 1. The election of Mr. McGonnigle was then made unanimous.

Mr. D. T. Johnson was re-elected Steward of the Poor Farm, and Dr. B. B. Smith, Physician.

Other officers at the Farm were elected as follows:

Superintendent of the Male Insane Department—Richard Crane; salary, $42 per month. Matron of the Home—Miss M. H. Forbes; salary $40 per month. Matron of Female Department—Mrs. M. J. Kellogg; salary $40 per month. Engineer—Geo. W. Todd. Farmer—Henry Beckert. Nurse—Mrs. Fullerton. Chaplains—Revs. Collier and Kearney. Baker—George H. Kierstein, at $35 per month.

W. B. Rodgers, Esq., was elected Solicitor.

Mr. Speer stated that the Germania Band had volunteered their services in the way of music at the Home at any time. The offer was gratefully accepted, and a unanimous vote of thanks tendered to the band.

Adjourned.

THE STRIKE.

Meeting of Puddlers Yesterday—Mills Commencing Operations.

As intimated in our editorial columns yesterday, the puddlers' strike draws near a close, and it is likely that in a few weeks the men generally will have gone to work at the necessarily reduced rates. A meeting of the puddlers was held yesterday afternoon at their hall, Fifth avenue, and but little information as to its result can be obtained. It is known however that the announcement was made that a number of men had gone to work at the mill of Spang, Chalfant & Co., Etna, at the reduced rates, and that the force was being increased daily. It is also given out that a number of the men lately employed in Painter's mill have signified their willingness to accede to the reduced terms, and work will be commenced shortly. The attendance at the meeting of the puddlers was not very large.

It was reported yesterday, also, that the Keystone Iron Works, Neely, Glass & Co., proprietors, would commence to-day paying six dollars per ton. A reporter called on Mr. Thomas Neely last evening to learn whether there was any truth in the report, and was informed that their mill would start, but the payment of the price demanded would be but for a few days. The firm had called a meeting of their men a few days ago and offered permanent work with $4 50 per ton wages for the present. This had been refused, and having orders requiring immediate attention, they had concluded to run the time necessary to fill them at the old price.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Charlotte Thompson opened her engagement last evening, to a small audience, as *Lady Isabel* and *Madame Vine*, in "East Lynne." She was appreciated by those who gave themselves the pleasure of hearing her, and was ably supported by Mr. Morrison and the Opera House Company. The same play will be repeated this evening.

The De Muska Concert.

The concert given last evening by the Ilma De Muska concert troupe, was attended by a rather small, but evidently appreciative audience. The programme of the evening, although a little stereotyped in some of its features, was, in the main a very good one. It opened with Mendelssohn's trio in C minor, for violin, piano and violoncello, which is one of the most elevated compositions of that great master, and was acceptably performed by Sauret, Bragg, and Marzo. The next performance was by far the very popular farce of Sauret's, the choicest *morceaux* of which he gave with a wonderful power and cultivation. The impression was improved in the latter in the evening, and especially in the well-known valse from the Carnival de Venice, which was a remarkably brilliant piece of vocalization. A very different, but no less successful, style of singing, was given by Mlle. De Muska in the ballad, accompanied with Ferranti, already alluded to.

The gem of the entertainment was contributed by M. Sauret, who is a comparatively new star as a violinist. The piece referred to was the "Sailors' Hymn to the Virgin," played in response to an *encore*. The pathetic and solemn character of the well-known composition was never given with more expression than was lent to it by M. Sauret's art. Signor Marzo's violoncello performances were very well received. Mme. Carreno-Sauret was unable, through illness, to appear, and her place was acceptably filled by Sig. Marzo.

This afternoon the programme will comprise a choice selection of music, and we hope that none of our readers will lose the opportunity to hear the famous and talented artists who comprise this troupe.

THE late Alderman Hager bequeathed $300 to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, of Troy Hill, and $100 to Hays Post, G. A. R., toward purchasing a flag.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SHOOT that ground hog!

MAYOR MCCARTHY'S appointments will be made known at the Police Committee meeting this evening.

MR. JOHN S. EDGAR, a candidate for alderman in the First ward, Allegheny, is making a vigorous canvas, and ought to succeed. He has the ability to fill the office, has always been an active worker, and deserves the nomination.

AMONG many other recent subscriptions to the Washington National Monument, are the following from this city: First National bank, fifty dollars; Exchange National bank, fifty dollars; People's National bank, twenty-five dollars.

ADAM HORBE has entered suit against Wm. B. Rose, for damages for an alleged false arrest. Plaintiff states that defendant caused him to be arrested in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, without cause or justification. Bail required in $500.

MR. HENRY MCCOY, crier of the Common Pleas Court No. 1, has paid over to Mrs. Neville, the widow of the juror who was killed last week by a fall, the amount of $243 71, which was collected from the jurors, attorneys and Court House officials.

GEORGE MITCHELL, the little boy who reported himself at the Allegheny Mayor's office as a lost orphan, without a home, was handed over to his mother yesterday, who stated that the lad had a good home with his uncle, at Turtle Creek, and had run away.

THE funeral of Mrs. Mary E. Hare, wife of Samuel Hare and mother of Sheriff John H. Hare, whose death occurred on Saturday evening, will take place at two o'clock this afternoon. The bereaved family have the sympathy of a large circle of friends and acquaintances in their loss.

B. J. BRADLEY has entered suit in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, against the city to recover $3,164 54, balance due for the construction of Greenfield avenue bridge, over Lytle's run, which was finished September 1st, 1873. It is alleged that the city failed to file liens against the property benefited in proper time, and consequently the contractor could not get his money. About half the money was secured, but the balance still remains unpaid, and the suit has been instituted.

Fire on Butler Street.

At one o'clock yesterday morning the alarm turned in from box 74, corner of Butler and Forty-fourth streets, called the firemen of that district to the feed store of A. B. King, on Butler, near Forty-third street. The flames had obtained great headway before any water could be thrown, and the building, with a large amount of grain and hay, was totally destroyed. The loss and the origin of the fire were not ascertained.

Fears of a Fire.

Considerable excitement was occasioned at City Hall, Allegheny, last evening, by the appearance of dense volumes of smoke escaping from the chimney, and it was feared at one time that the stack was burning, and the building was endangered Examination proved that all fears on the score of fire were groundless, the heavy smoke being caused by putting a fresh supply of coal in the furnace.

Fire in Bellevernon, Pa.

Saturday night a fire in Bellevernon destroyed the large frame building occupied by Cunningham & Craft, general merchandise, and on the second floor as a lodge room by a number of societies; also the dwelling house of A. Haylor. The property of James Lewis, adjoining, was considerably damaged by water. The origin of the fire is unknown. No insurance.

Leave Your Orders.

A visit to the establishment of Mr. B. Tiegel, No. 58 Smithfield street, and an examination of his large and complete stock of goods for winter garments, will convince the most fastidious that in his selections he has exhibited the most admirable taste, and the prices at which he manufactures gentlemen's suits accord well with the times. It would be a work of supererogation for us to speak in praise of the perfect fits in coats, pants, vests and overcoats which he is daily turning out. It is well known that he has no superior in this particular.

A Coke Fire.

Did you ever fry to burn coke—that made by the gas works—in an open grate? If not, you ought to try it at once and see how superior it is to coal fire. It is very much cleaner, makes no smoke, or soot, or dust, as a coal fire does, and yet emits a heat twice as great as coal. The proper way to burn it is by using the blower (a piece of sheet iron made by any tinner for a few cents), for three or four minutes, and you will have such a fire that will make you sit as far away from the fire as the back will stand. And yet the price is much less than coal—the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Gas Companies are now selling it at four cents per bushel in their yards, and delivering it for five cents per bushel—while coal costs you nine or ten cents. Another cheapness, as well as cleanliness and comfort, is desired, the coke is much superior to coal. TUF

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Have You a Cough?

HAVE YOU A COLD?

If so, use "SYRUP TAR WILD CHERRY and HOARHOUND," prepared by McCLARAN & McKENAN, druggists, and warranted to allay all affections of the Throat and Lungs this season. Price only 25 cents. Read the following evidence of this assertion is the fact of several imitations under a similar name now offered for sale in this city, with which to defraud the public and rob us of our well earned reputation. We ask you to give our article a trial before purchasing elsewhere, and feel confident that it will prove satisfactory. Sold by druggists generally throughout the city. Manufactured only by McCLARAN & McKENAN'S and sold no other. Sold corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, and at 67 Fifth avenue; also at 59 Market street.

Consumptives, Take Notice.

Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that is brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of cures by persons of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians of acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as the